Amngements and Meetinge Co-Night.

tooth's Theater.-1:30 and 8; "Sardanapalus." BOOTH'S THEATER.—1:30 and S: "Sardanapalus."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—"Life."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Giroff-Giroffa," etc.
LYCEUN THEATER.—"LE Periodole."
NIBLO'S GARDEX—"Eabs."
OLYMPIC THEATER.—Variety Performance.
PARK THEATER.—Variety Performance.
SAN FEANUECO MINSTREIS.
FWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Kelly & Leon's
Minstreis.

Minstrels Union Squahe Thrater.—"Two Men of Sandy Bar." WALLACE'S PHEATER.—"Mighty Dollar."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Annual Fair: Day and Evening. GILMORE'S GAEDEN.—Concert. HOLLY TREE ISN.—Harvest Home Festival.

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## Business Notices.

DYEING AND CLEANING .- Take your dyeing and cleaning to the NEW YORK DIERO AND PHINTING ESTAL LISHMENT, 98 Duanc-st., 752 Broadway, and 616 SERTHEWS. 2 Y., and 166 and 168 Prorrepont-st., Brooklyn. Estab. 57 year To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to rive their testingny in favor of the use of "Williams & Purk Col Liver Oil And Lines." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lines. Manuf. by A. B. Williams, District. Soil by druggists generally.

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## New-York Daily Tribung.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORFIGN.-Servia has resolved to reject the conditions of peace proposed by the Great Powers; hostilities have been resumed on a small scale; Lord Derby says peace may be expected shortly. === Holland and Venezuela have settled their differences. - Tweed is on board the Franklin, home-

DOMESTIC .- The awards to exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition were made yesterday aund much display of cordial feeling. —— Reading Railroad stock fell from 44 to S212 in Philadelphia yesterday. Ten Broeck ran four miles in 7.1534 yesterday at Louisville, beating the best time previously on record in this country. === Gen. Braxton Bragg is dead. = The rifle teams at Washington went to Mount Vernon yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The statue of Seward was presented to the city, William M. Evarts delivering the oration. —— The New-Amsterdam Savings Bank is to go into liquidation. —— The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company sold 100,000 tons of coal at auction at a slight advance over August prices. === Gold, 11018, 110, 1097a. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 91 cents. Stocks irregular but generally lower, closing feverish.

THE WEATHER. - THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate clear, followed by cloudy weather. In this city yesterday the day was cool and clear with wind and a dash of rain late in the afternoon; thermometer, 54°, 58°, 52°.

Boss Shepherd has testified on the witness stand to Gen. Babcock's good character. Nevertheless, the indications still are that he will be acquitted.

The baggage-smasher must take a new place in history. One day last week he handled 4,000 pieces received from Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania road alone, and nobody seems to have been hurt. The Centennial travel on this road reached its maximum last week with a quarter of a million passengers carried to and from Philadelphia without secident.

No more fitting choice could have been made for the orator of the Seward statue than that of Mr. Seward's devoted friend and warm partisan. The occasion and the surroundings compelled the address of Mr. Evarts to be brought within narrower compass than the oration of Mr Charles Francis Adams several years ago, but it will excite less criticism and controversy than did that somewhat famous address. It deals with Mr. Seward rather in respect to what he was in himself than as to what he was, measured by and above other men distinguished like bimself.

Yesterday's coal sale showed conclusively that the low prices established by the first auction are to be maintained. The public, however, will do well even yet to buy sparingly. Coal is more likely to be lower than higher. The coul companies must throw it on the market in large quantities, in order to meet their obligations, and they must take for it whatever they can get. Buyers have heretofore had nothing to do in fixing the price. Now they are likely to have everything, if they do not throw away their opportunity by undue haste.

Another savings bank has the wisdom to close its doors of its own accord without waiting until the time when they would be shut in the faces of outraged depositors. The New Amsterdam follows the good example of the Bond Street Bank, and asks for the appointment of a receiver to adjust its affairs. The large proportion of the real estate to the total assets makes it hardly possible that the full figure claimed for them can be realized, but the depositors are better off than they would have been if there had been further delay. and the community is safely rid of a weak bank which probably had no excuse for being.

Thus far every investigation that has been made tends to confirm the belief that the Hell Gate explosion crambled the reef into small

by the actual inspection of divers, the fact is attested that few large pieces of rock remain to give trouble in dredging. The explosion seems to have done service in destroying the reef somewhat beyond the edges of the mine. Gen. Newton may perhaps find that be can considerably reduce his early estimates of the expense and time required for finishing the work and freeing Hell Gate from all obstruc-

Should Gov. Tilden figure in a suit by the Government to recover the whole or portions of his income tax wrongfully withheld from the Government, his friends will have no opportunity to protest that he is the victim of a political persecution. Commissioner Raum has issued a circular to District-Attorneys in the principal cities of the country, authorizing them to institute suits against all persons who are found liable on this ground. Mr. Raum expects to recover a considerable sum of money, and thus make a successful entry on the work in which Gov. Tilden himself has won distinction. That even mere suggestion should couple his name with such a proceeding, and on the wrong side of the vs., is a strange contrast in political history.

In all previous international exhibitions there have been great unhappiness and sometimes just cause for dissatisfaction when the awards were granted. The Centennial Exhibition will be distinguished from all others as the one in which the system of awards has proved on the whole satisfactory. There assears to have been no unequal liberality shown in granting medals to the exhibitors of one nation rather than to those of another. The judges with scarcely an exception have been eminently qualified for their respective tasks. The number of awards is large, but the true test of merit will appear in the statements of the judges as to the reasons in each instance for their selection. This is a far better plan than giving graduated awards, and is likely to be adopted in future exhibitions. We print elsewhere a list of the more noted recipients of the honors.

There are a good many people who may profitably study the financial tumble yesterday in Philadelphia. Ever since the coal combination fell to pieces the Reading clique in Philadelphia have undertaken to hold up the price of their stock by main strength and recklessness. Everybody knew that it could no more be worth what it was before that combination was broken than railroad iron could now be worth what it was five years ago. But Mr. Gowen, with the fatuity which great power and a long experience of having one's way seem often to breed, imagined that he could reverse the order of nature, make water run up hill, and hold Reading at its inflated price, while the other coal stocks were tumbling. He did so-at an enormous cost to the foolish capitalists who gave him the means. At last, their purses or patience exhausted, they succumbed, and yesterday the stock fell 23 per cent, in an hour. People in New-York who suppose that the extravagance of the war, the wholesale watering of stocks, the fancy dividends, the needless waste in construction, and the like, which have exhausted the resources of many of the best investment companies, have left no mark and cannot be traced in the actual value of the stocks, may find great profit in a close examination of what yesterday happened in Philadelphia.

ALL FOR REFORM.

The earnest patriots who have taken the contract to reform the Government and purify politics having placed their Presidential and State tickets fairly in the field, have now come down by easy stages to the selection of their local tickets, county, municipal, &c., and we shall shortly see them hard at the work of reform upon these positions. Wherever there is an office that yields a dol'ar of revenue or money can be drawn, these persons will be found working zealously for Reform. The country has rarely witnessed such efforts as these persons are making for Reform. Night after night they are sitting up in gin-mills and gambling-houses and corner groceries, discussing between drinks the important question how to adjust the differences between the Tammany and Anti-Tammany wings of the Reform Democracy, so that deserving persons may get the offices and the work of Reform be prosecuted vigorously. There comes sonfetimes to these debates a glimmer of suspicion that the disputants are not utterly unselfish in their devotion to Reform; and yet why should there be? Cannot such patriots and reformers as these hold solemn counsel together upon the serious problems of statesmanship without the wing of distrust and doubt darkening their deliberations? No; whoever supposes that any of these gentlemen are acting from selfish motives; whoever suspects them of unworthy purposes or selfish designs, should examine the list that contains their names, or listen to their conversation between drinks, or stand by and note how they fill the waste-ways of ordinary talk with the highest order of intelligence, or should even consider their enlightened countenances and their pleasing manners as witnessed in their daily walks in hie. These men selfish! these men insincere in their professions of devotion to Reform! Perish the suspicion! It will be charged very likely-it is so easy in a political campaign to impugn the motives of the purest and best-that some of the most devoted of these reformers are actually interested in the division of the spoils of office, that some of them are getting themselves and some their friends into fat and easy places; in short, that in their high regard for the greatest good of the greatest number, the greatest number is Number One by a very large

majority. But such things ought not to be said or suspected of them. It is unkind. The great moral spectacle presented by the Reform Democracy, however, we fear is not appreciated by the general public as it should Consider for a moment how it must seem to a foreigner landing upon our shores and confronted with this great movement of the Democratic party in behalf of political reform. Imagine him in his zeal for knowledge of our institutions hunting the Reform movement to its headquarters, or more properly to its lair, and investigating its origin, its sources, its methods, and machinery, and the quality of the eminent patriots who are running it. How he would kindle with admiration and wonder as he observed the zeal exhibited in such unexpected quarters and such unexampled ways for the cause of administrative reform. Fancy the condition of mind into which he would be thrown at being told that these were the men to whom the country was looking for the inauguration of a great reform, and these the methods by which they were prosecuting it. It would doubtless interest him to know that the Reform Democracy is strongest in the districts where vice and crime do most abound :

shoulder-hitters, habitual and professional viomocracy, so far as it has any notion of political principle, is divided into wings and factions, but is umted and harmonious upon the essential point that Reform is necessary, and in order to secure it the Reform Democracy must hold all the offices-all these things, we say, would interest the observant foreigner in a high degree; but we do not believe he would understand it at all. So difficult is it for strangers to our politics to comprehend the beauties and discern the merits of our system. But we who have been brought up under it know how genuine these Reformers are; how hearty and sincere are their labors for political purity; how ready they are to abandon their vocations, if any they have, for the purpose of giving to the State the benefit of their intelligence and ability; and with what philanthropic zeal they carry out the spirit and purpose of reform by knecking down and dragging out the wretches who would meanly vote against them. We know them; we have seen them in power; and although we may not thoroughly appreciate the movement of the Reform Democracy as a dramatic spectacle, on account of our nearness to the stage, we do have a lively and energetic sense of what it means.

There were some people at the South a number of years ago who thought the Government was not properly conducted, and they undertook to break it up. The movement was not a success. The Reform Democracy now propose to put out of power the men who prevented the breaking up, and give control of the Government to the other side. That is one leg of the Reform. The Reform Democracy had control of New-York City for many years. They probably put more thieves in office and did more various stealing, and on a larger scale, than any organization that ever existed. There has been, however, a great deal of corruption and dishonesty in the administration of National affairs, and the Reform Democracy, mostly made up of the same persons, and led by men whose professions, if they have any, involve the habitual violation of law, are extremely anxious to take hold of national affairs and purge them of corruption. That's the other leg of Reform? And here comes homeward from Vigo, at Government expense, in a war vessel, their best representative-the man who led the Democracy of New-York in the days of its completest power and uninterrupted success; the man who on one occasion registered his name, "Wm. M. Tweed-Occupation, Statesman; Re "ligion, None." Reform Democracy! All for

THAT IRBEPRESSIBLE INCOME TAX. Each party owes much to the follies and extravagances of the other, and the Democrata now hope to gain more than they lose through the charge made against Mr. Tilden in regard to his income-tax. Not because the charge itself was frivolous or ill-founded; it is a very important question with respect to any candidate for high official trust, and one eminently proper to a k upon good ground, whether he has for years defrauded the Government by evading payment of taxes due. If important and proper respecting any candidate, it is peculiarly so when a candidate for the highest office is presented by his party, and recommended by some citazens of high repute, solely on the ground that he can be implicitly trusted to secure a more honest and faithful administration of the Government. If it appears that the candidate so presented has been guilty of robbing the Government which he seeks to administer, and that not on a single occasion only, but continuously and persistently for ten successive years, the pretense that he should be supported as a reformer, and trusted on the ground that he above other men is sure to secure a strictly and scrupulously honest administration, becomes insulting to all honest furnishes a position of influence from which citizens. Hence the charge, when made against Mr. Tilden, fixed public attention at once. It was instantly perceived by the more sober organs of his party that it required a very full and conclusive defense, and for that defense they waited anxiously. It is but the truth to say that, though several replies have been made by persons or papers in close relations with the candidate, not one has touched the vital part of the charge. To this hour Mr. Tilden has not even attempted to show that he did not accumulate property amounting to several millions between 1861 and 1871, or that he did honestly pay his tax upon the income thus realized. 'The charge stands unanswered. It is rendered probable by all that the public knows of Mr. Tilden's income and wealth. It is made much stronger by his en-

tire failure to meet it, after weeks of delay. But Republican partisanship was not content to insist upon a question which the candidate has shown no ability to answer. It wanted something more startling, and proceeded in set terms, and with much violence of phrase, to accuse him of perjury. He made a sworn return for the year 1862; the attempt was made to show that in this he must have sworn faisely. Upon this accusation, which in its nature is exceedingly difficult to sustain whether well-founded or not, the party organs made a great din, concentrated their efforts, and thus largely diverted public attention from the broader issue originally raised. The wily Governor saw and seized his advantage. Whether he could answer the charge of systematically defrauding the Government or not, it was easy for him to reply in many ways to the charge of perjury in his return for a single year. This he has done, in many ways, so that the explanation which happens best to fit the turn of mind of any voter that voter may accept. It makes no difference which is the true explanation, or whether either of them is true; the fact is that one or the other has been generally accepted by those who do not perceive that the main question remains wholly unanswered. On a single trip of 15 miles four men of fair intelligence were heard to give their conclusions. One thought it clear that Mr. Tilden did not carn in 1862 more money than his sworn return covered. Another thought it proved by the latest defense that, though he earned more money, he was not paid more money in that year. Another was clear that the excess was lost in investments which either were or at that time appeared to be disastrous. A fourth really admired the chivalry of Mr. Tilden in lending all his earnings for that year to his brother, and refusing to expose the matter to public gaze. Each of these voters had failed to grasp some important point, but what does it matter? To them the explanation seemed satisfactory, and Republican partisanship, in its heat and violence, had caused these voters to think only of the charge which

Yet there are many candid and honest citi-

could be met in many ways, and to everlook

entirely the really grave question, which can

be met in one way only, and which to this

hour has not been met at all.

serious question by the extravagances of parlators of law, men without education, char- tisans. They long for better government. acter, or intelligence; that the Reform De- They know that a thoroughly honest and conscientious man can give us a better government, and that no other will have the force to resist the demands of his party. They see that Mr. Tilden made no returns whatever after 1863; that the large transactions in which he is known to have been engaged proved enormously profitable after that year; that Mr. Tilden is reputed, among business men who know most of his standing, to have amassed several millions before 1871; that it is distinctly charged that he paid taxes on a very insignificant part of this reputed income; and that Mr. Tilden, through all the explanations made, does not touch that matter at all. He does not deny that at some time between 1861 and 1871 he became very wealthy. He does not assert that he paid taxes on more than \$150,000 during all those ten years. Candid and thoughtful voters ask themselves whether this is the man of thorough honesty and keen conscience, who can be implicitly trusted to reform the Government. A great many more would to-day be asking that question, if partisanship had been less heated and intemperate in its assaults. But it seems to us a very proper question to be asked, and one which every man who desires honest government and genuine reform should answer to himself before he votes.

DE ORATORE.

There was the Hon. John Kelly, and he made a speech. There was the Hon. ex-Gov. Lowe, and he made a speech. And there was the Hon. Spotted Tail, and he made a speech. And lo! the speech of Spot led all the rest! The speech of Mr. John Kelly on Tuesday night last (at the corner of One-hundred-andthirtieth-st. and Third-ave.) was like unto the speech of Mr. John Cade at Blackheath, in which he said: "There shall be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer." Mr. John Kelly did not put the matter so graphically, but he said: "Elect Mr. Tilden and your industries will thrive, and the depression and difficulties under which 'you now labor will be removed." In a word, Mr. Kelly predicted, Gov. Tilden President, a mercantile and mechanical and material millennium, with everybody almost as well off as the Governor is already. This would have been beautiful speaking, only there was this flaw in it, that Mr. Kelly did not show how the devoutly to be wished for consummation was to be reached. Gov. Tilden will have bread and butter and beef and beer enough under any circumstances, but of what benefit will his election be to the "mechanics and laboring men who are starving in our streets?" There is a want of confidence," said Mr. Kelly, "everywhere." Possibly there was some want of confidence, that very night, in his own

loose generalities. The speech of ex-Gov. Lowe on Tuesday night last at No. 386 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, dwelt a good deal upon the speaker's personal feelings. He said that he was "tired and fatigued with the arduous toils of a day of labor," and he seemed to intimate that he would not be so "tired" nor so "fatigued" (and possibly that he would not have to work so hard) if only Gov. Tilden were President. Here was a reason given for voting the Democratic ticket, novel, at least, if not conclusive; but voters can scarcely be expected to abandon the deep convictions of their souls and go over to the other side because ex-Gov. Lowe is "tired and fatigued" and has been cruelly forced to "quit his comfortable home" (as he said) "to address a public assembly." It would perhaps have been a little more considerate if the ex-Governor had also spoken a few pitiful words of and to those who had felt compelled to "quit their comfortable homes" to listen to his speech-a speech which he said that "he had no inclination to "deliver," which does not in the least astonish us. Still, we hold that the ex-Governor took a little bigher moral ground than the Hon. Mr. Kelly. "It is a mistake," said the ex-Gevernor, "to suppose that if a man is successful in supplying the necessities of a family-if he has meat, fire, and clothes for his wife and children-all his obligations are complied with." But the meat, fire, and clothes which are to come to everybody as the result of Mr. Tilden's election were precisely the inducements set forth by the Hon. John Kelly to vote the Democratic ticket. The ex-Governor says that they are not enough. Perhaps he meant that meat, fire, clothes, and the pleasure of listening to his speeches after "the arduous toils of a day of labor," should alone

satisfy a rational being. The speech of the Hon. Spotted Tail on the 22d of September at the Spotted Tail Agency. Nebraska, was a mighty good speech for a savage, and was bossed all over with knobs which the orations of the Pale Faces already discussed wanted. There was no beating about the bush, for Spotted Tail wagged himself directly to the point. "You told us that you would give us horses, and cows, and oxen, and wagons, and \$20 to each for an annuity," and we have only got "some very small cows and some old wagons that were worn out." So the Great Father was requested to harry along the larger cows and the new wagens, if he didn't want trouble. This little passage in S. T.'s oration furnishes us with a timely suggestion. Suppose Gov. Tilden elected, and Mr. Kelly's "starving and unemployed" auditors waiting for the fruits of victory! What would they say if, metaphorically speaking, they should only receive some very small cows and some old wagons that were worn out ?"

AUTUMNAL DISEASES. The season of fevers has set in all over the country : yellow fever in the South, typhoid in one direction, malarial of different types in others. A few nights of sharp frost would doubtless clear and clean the air of them, but in the mean time it behooves every man to look to his own health and that of his family. Physicians, as a rule, concern themselves but little with preventive measures, and in fact neither do the average Americans who are their patients. In theory we all are convinced that each disease has a rational account to give of its origin, but we act as if we held the old doctrine that they came by the visitation of God and not from a defective drain-pipe or rotting garbage in the cellar. There is but little dauger of yellow fever in the Northern cities. The season is far advanced, the quarantine is strictly enforced, and, the surest safeguard of all, the popular dread of the disease is so great that wherever it appears each man becomes a health officer. There are commoner forms of fever from which we have reason to apprehend much more danger. The intense heat of June and July has told upon every man and woman who remained in the cities during those mouths. It has lessened

and in consequence rendered them susceptible to poisonous influences in the air. In this month there are always malarious fogs arising from the decomposing vegetable matter in low-lying meadows and gardens-a danger which nothing but the early frosts will cure. The chief preventive measures to be adopted are to protect the body by flaunel next the skin, never to go out in the morning without a full meal, and to keep the digestive organs in healthy condition and the mind cheerful.

Typhoid fevers are communicated, on the contrary, by conveyance of animal secretions. At this season every householder should look to the condition of drains and water-pipes on his premises, and not let squeamish delicacy hinder him from reporting nuisances on the premises of his neighbor. It is amazing to what pollution of the air, in their sumptuous dwellings, churches, steam and horse-cars, Americans will submit in silence. There is another class of feyers which originate in decaying vegetable matter, dampness, and the poison generated by bad ventilation in overcrowded houses. If every respectable man would see that the laws of health were enforced in his own neighborhood during the next week, there would be little fear from this especial messenger of death. In case of attack from fever, the usual course is to apply all domestic remedies before calling in a physician. The headache, languor, etc., appear so slight a series of symptoms that it is natural the whole family pharmacopeia of pills, draughts, and stimulants should be tried before outside assistance is summoned. The truth is, however, that the remeflies for each kind of fever widely differ, and the home practice too often gives the surest help to the

disease in its fatal work. Our advice, then, to readers is, in brief, to keep the fever out of their houses, but after it is once in to leave the fight with it to more skilled hands than their own. In no country, too, is the matter of disinfection so neglected as in our own. The patient being dead or cured, his friends leave the disease to go on its way unchecked, while with due precaution of disinfecting bedding, clothes, walls, etc., it might be stopped short. A free use of carbolic acid or chloride of lime is beneficial in even a house where there is no illness. But best of all is fresh, clean air, and plenty of it. These counsels are hackneyed beyond question; but that they are needed is proved by the fact that eight out of teh, even of cultured families, disregard them.

It has been the fortune of most really independent newspapers, at one time or another, to confront the crucial test of a life and death struggle with the public wrongs they dare to assail. It comes sometimes in a combination by corrupt men to crush the spirit of a free newspaper by an accumulation of suits for libel, which is as different a thing as it can well be from the attempt of a man unjustly accused to compel the law to proclaim his innocence. THE TRIBUNE has always held that libel suits were even more for the benefit of the newspapers than of the public, that they hightened that sense of full responsibility for every printed word which every true journalist should feel, and acted as salutary checks on indiscriminate abuse or willful siander. But the recent concentration of suits against The Philadelphia Times looks more like an attempt to choke it than to compel it to speak the truth. A naval contractor has brought eighteen complaints for libel against its editor and publisher, although one trial will traverse the only issue between himself and the paper. Just on the eve of this trial, Mayor Stokley, passing by specific accusations directly affecting his official integrity, selects what at worst could be but a technical libel, without the essential element of malice, and calls The Times to legal account. This suit is followed by another that has its origin in the prison cell of one Dr. Buchanan, a dealer in diplomas, whose arrest The Times precipitated. If that paper has wronged any of these complainants it should suffer, but no technical libels or doubtful verdicts will either benefit its accusers or injure the wide circulation and influence which it has earned by its independent course. An intelligent public docs not misunderstand such contests. In all this we do not mean to deprecate the bringing of a multitude of libel suits against a grossly libelous newspaper-which The Philadelphia Times is not.

## ROGERS'S STATUE OF SEWARD.

After the ceremonies of unvailing the statue of Seward in Madison-square were over yesterday, a crowd of coming and departing spectators lingered ground it until twilight obscured the glimmer of the new bronze. There was now ample opportunity to inspect the work from all sides, and to estimate the value in Art of this last monumental decoration of our city. No photograph or other delineation of it having been given to the public, the statue was new to all, except to the few who may have seen the original model in the studio of Mr. Randolph Rogers in Rome.

The location, in the first place, is one of the very best that could have been selected. On the south-western side of Madison-square, facing the large triangular open space made by the intersection of Broadway and Fifthave., it enjoys all the necessary advantages of light and listance. By a lucky chance, its proportions, which might be called moderately colossal, are exactly adapted to the position. It is large enough to be distinctly seen rom the western side of Fifth-ave., yet not so large as to impair its details on a nearer view. Being scated, it is restful, while the attitude of attention is so pronounced as almost to suggest action. As a whole, Mr. Rogers has been decidedly successful in his conception; and if he had but carried out the latter simply, boldly, without regard to conventional expectations, he might have given us an entirely admirable work. The po c of the body is well chosen; the slightly turned to the right, the trunk is easily erect without being rigid, and the right leg, thrown over the left knee, gives the lower limbs a direction opposite to and balancing the head. The right arm, holding a pen, is thrown back naturally outside th arm of the chair; the left arm, supported, holds a manuscript. The head, lifted, has an intent, listening air, but it is that of a listener who is on the point of speaking. The likeness to Seward is not so marked in the front view, on account of the now, burnished appearance of the bronze, as it will be when the metal is darkened by exposure; but in the profile view-especially astern side-it comes out strong and clear. Mr. Rovers has made the chin, which retreated and was decidedly the weakest feature in Mr. Seward's face, a little more prominent than in life. In doing so, however, he has only carried out the promise of the heavy eyebrows and the aguiline nose. In the same spirit he has added a very little to the cerebellum, and the result is a head which will be instantly recognized by any one who ever saw the original, because it exteriorly expresses the intellecual qualities of the man.

The faults of the statue are such as might easily have

eeu avoided. In a figure of colossal proportions it is difficult to indicate stature, and although this might have been done by bringing the back of the chair as high as the shoulder-blades, something of the grace and free-dom of the attitude would have been lost. Future gencrations, judging only from this monument, may suppose that Mr. Seward was a tail, imposing-looking gentleman; the legs and arms are certainly too long for the body; the latter are well modeled, however, and in harmons with the head and trunk: but the legs, from the kness down, are marred by trousers apparently made of leather or buckskin soaked in water. No man can involuntarile throw one leg over the other without a shortening of what the recent Dress Reform Convention in Philadelphia calls "the garmenture;" the cloth will be drawn up, showing the complete outline of the foot and ankle. But Mr. Rogers makes it cling closely to the shoe, giving the contours, especially of the left leg, a character which is positively disagrecable. This is especially apparent when the statue is viewed from the western side. Mr. Seward sits in a curule chair of a Rénaissance character. This is not a matter of much impertance, except as the hight of the sent suggests a greater stature than he possessed. But the two plies of eavy follos and the parehment scroll under the seatwhat do they mean! They have evidently no cor with the clear, decided, expressive action of the figure, and they offend the eye in every view of it except from which has been swept along the bottom, and that the Reform Democracy is led by gamblers, zens who are not deceived or diverted from a their stock of vitality to an exceptional degree, the rear. They are stowed under the chair as if their use. from the editorship on account of a difference of opinion

were at an end, and the scroll, if it were not bronze, would roll off the base and drop spon the ground. One cannot but feel that Mr. Rogers has here yielded to con-ventionalism what his artistic sense would have forbidden. These blemishes need to be noticed all the more because they do not directly spring from the require-

ments of the arbject. The pedestal is necessarily much more massive than that of lightholdi's statue of Lafayette, yet it is not wholly satisfactory. Perhaps the fault is in the unusual projection of the thin upper molding, which gives to the catire base a character something like that of the pic-tures of the Ark of the Covenant, in old Bibles. If it had been lighter, simpler, and more symmetrical, the un-doubted viger and individuality of the sitting figure it upholds would have had a more atting relief. But, take the monument all in all, It is one with which, in the present state of monumental art, we may be well satisfied.

PERSONAL

The artist Story is building immense studios in Rome. The widow of Gen. Hindman, who was in her youth the toasted beauty of the Mississippi valley, has just died.

Mrs. Gilchrist, the widow of the well-known author of the "Life of William Blake," has arrived from England to live at Philadelphia.

Miss Florence Marryat, the well-known novelist, was bitten in the face by a pet dog on the 28th of August, and she has since become seriously ill. Anastasius Grün, the Austrian poet, otherwise Count Anton Auersperg, and one of the carliest Liberal lyrists in Germany, died on Sept. 12, at the age of 71, of an apoplectic fit.

It is noted that when Lord Palmerston was buried in Westminster Abbey, the Rev. Mr. Suitivan, as "a precious offering to the dead," threw into the grave several diamond and gold rings. The novelist, M. Erckmann, solemuly apol-

ogizes in a French newspaper for the marriage of niece to a German, and says that as soon as he heard of the engagement he wrote to tell her that their ac-quaintance was ended. Mr. Longfellow has found Mr. Tennyson

rather unaccomodating. He asked the English poet's permission to use some of his poems in the series of "Poems of Places," and the Laureate for some unac-countable reason refused it.

It was in the famous old Parish of St. Clements, London, that Dr. Donne buried his wife, and preached her funeral sermon to the text, "Lo, I am the man that have seen affliction," and there lived the pear widowed tailor, who, condemned to the gallows for some petty larceny, an offense which incurred the same penalty as murder in those by-gone days, passed the time in Newgate, between the day of his conviction and the monthly hanging day at Tyburu, is making nine suits of mouraing for his nine little children. George Smith, the eminent Orientalist, was

self-made man. Among those who knew him best pleasant little anecdotes were in constant 'circulation about his simplicity of character, his innocence of all afabout his simplicity of character, his inducence of an active fectations, and his genial disregard of all the arts of getting on it society. He was, as has been said of another eminent man, a child plus a special genius. One necellarity of his nature was his constant readiness to assist young attition in the transit of knowledge in which he muself was a master. He would give as much time and thought to help a young man previously unknown to him in the study of Assyrian as any other man would to obtain a salute from a duke.

Prof. John Fiske is picturesquely described by The Milwaukee News as "a fine looking man of perhaps 35, quite inclined to corpulency for one of his years, with brown hair, sandy whiskers, and a prominent nose adorned with gold spectacles. His voice is clear and moadorned with gold spectacles. Its veloc is clear and motonous, lacks flexibility, but possesses volume enough to make the Professor heard before a small audience. Illis delivery is that of a man who has spent all his life in close and dry investigations in the seclusion of his attary, and given no thought whatever to the arts of outcory, and he talks in a conversational tone, with scarcely an infection and never a gesture, except to take a glass of water, or to use his white pecket-handkerchief, or to button carefully his coat.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The few independent voters who are supporting Gov. Tilden are not making much noise in the

The Democratic newspapers are growing more dull and lifeless every day. The editorial mill in this city is still grinding out material, but it is dreadfully stupid stuff. A more versatile man should be put at

Mr. S. Corning Judd, an original Democratic reformer of Chicago, has sued The Tribine of that city, laying his damages at \$50,000, because it charged him with treasonable conspiracies during the war and with raising a company to resist the draft. Mr. Judd is very feroclous, and threatens to institute a criminal suit against Mr. Medili.

The Hon. D. W. Voorhees rises majestically to say that the report charging him with recommending that Union soldiers should wear dog collars stamped with Lincoln's name is not true, that he has " tramped it in the mud a thousand times." Mr. Hendricks has the floor now on the charge that he called Mr. Lincoln a "smutty old tyrant" in 1864. His silence on the subject has been very eloquent.

John D. Defrees, one of the most sagacious of the old Whig and early Republican politicians, who was warmly in favor of David Davis for the Presidency, and certainly was not enthusiastic at the outset about Gov. Hayes, says the Republicans of West Virginia are confident of giving the State to Hayes in November if Onlo and Indiana go right in October, and that he does not see how it is possible for Hayes to be defeated.

Mr. William Bell, jr., the man who heads the Democratic ticket in Onto, is another victim of too much record. In October, 1862, he signed an address to the Democratic voters of Licking County, containing these words: "Strike! to save yourself from drafts, conscriptions, unrelenting, interminable civil war, from an impending flood of free negroes, from a corrupt Congress and Administration, from a mountain of taxes that will crush the American people forever." Mr. Beli thinks the Republican tendency to dig up dead crimes is simply

Gov. Tilden's war record seems to suit them exactly down South. In urging him upon the Democrati there The Petersburg Index and Appeal tells the following ancedote: "In 1864, just after the pattle of the Wil derness, à party of gentlemen were assembled in a room at Willard's, and in the course of an animated conversation one of them used the following language: 'Gentle men, the mistake we made was that we did not turn McClellau with his fine army on Washington and clean out the whole thing, meaning the administration of Mr. Luncoln. He who gave utterance to this patriotic remark was Samuel J. Tiliden, for which in future ages he will ever be held in respect and veneration by the patriots of

the country.

A Washington correspondent of The Chicago Times has been ongaged in the rather doubtful business of hunting out private telegraph dispatches, and has got hold of a lot belonging to Gen. Butler. They show a good deal of the General's methods of political wire-pulling which is already familiar, and reveal some facts which are new. For instance, the following disputch to John D. Sanborn, in this city, shows that individual to have been his muster's spy as well as client: "Simmons probably in New-York Tuesday. Plerce goes to New-York to-night. Should like to know who meets him at Fifth Avenue Hotel-what his errand." There are two disputches chuckling over the confirmation of Simmons and the nsequent defeat of Judge Hoar, which may stimulate that gentleman to take the field now and defeat his old omy just to " get even." The following, addressed to Gen. Meigs, is efted as proof that Balter's devotion to the oldiers does not prevent him selling condemned clothing to them at a handsome profit: "If sales of condemned clothing at Philadelphia and Jeffersonville are contemplated, cannot advertisements be postponed until I come to Washington and confer with you relative to equivalents of clothing for National Home I Please answer."

The Democrats are finding out that it is not very safe business to interrupt Col. Ingersoil. One of tried to do it when he spoke at Cooper Institute, and, when some one demanded that he be put out, the ready orator replied, "No, let him stay; let him reform There was no more disturbance. Another case occurred out West recently. Some one wanted to know why the Colonel opposed a good reformer like Tilden. He got all the information he wanted in the following energetic manner: "I am opposed to him because he pretends to be a reformer. I am opposed to him because he got the omination for the Presidency through advertising, as you would for patent medicine. [Cheers and laughter.] I am opposed to him because he filled the papers with these advertisements day after day, mouth after mouth, and right after the advertisement, where it told about the man whose sands of life had nearly run out, the next paragraph would be about the honesty and referm of amuel J. Tilden. He has been sandwiched between remedies for rheumatism and sure fire on dyspepsia.
[Cheers and laughter.] He has come next to sugarcoated pills and after patent mustard plasters. In every
Democralic paper in the Union he has been advertised at
a patent quack nostrum for the salvation of the Ameriam Government. [Laughter.]"

The preternatural dullness in politics is about to be relieved in a rather automishing manner. The steady-going North American Review is coming out as a political journal, a fact in itself sufficiently novel to put life into a dead cauvass. The Boston Herald gives this account of the transformation: "Henry Adams and Henry Cabot Lodge, who have for some tine had editorial control of The North American Review, have retired